**Chapter 27 (The Global Crisis: 1921-1941) Guide**



**Section 1:** The Diplomacy of the New Era (pp. 730-734)

Charles Evan Hughes Versailles Treaty Washington Conference Kellogg-Briand Pact

Dawes Plan Circular Loans “Yankee Imperialism” World Disarmament Conference

Mussolini Fascists Hitler Nazi Lebensraum Manchuria

Stimson Doctrine

* What do the League of Nations, Washington Conference, and Kellogg-Briand Pact have in common?
* What events/developments led to the resentment against “Yankee Imperialism”?
* List/describe the different acts of aggression by Germany, Italy, and Japan.

**Section 2:** Isolationism and Internationalism (pp. 734-739)

FDR’s “Bombshell” London Conference Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act

Cordell Hull Bolshevik Revolution Good Neighbor Policy Inter-American Conf.

Geneva Conference London Naval Conference Nye Committee Ethiopia Neutrality Acts

Francisco Franco Quarantine Speech *Panay*  Anschluss Munich Conference

Neville Chamberlain 9/1/39

* Upon reading Section 1 and Section 2 – consider the following question: To what extent did the United States withdraw from world affair and embrace isolationism in the 1920s and 1930s?
* Describe the U.S. relationship with the Soviet Union during this time.
* Describe the U.S. relationship with Latin America during this time.
* Why did many Americans begin to embrace isolationism? (What role did the Nye Committee have on that sentiment?)
* What events worsened the U.S. – Japan relationship prior to Pearl Harbor?
* What was agreed to at Munich?

**Section 3:** From Neutrality to Intervention (pp. 739-746)

Cash-and-Carry “phony war” Fall of France Burke-Wadsworth Act

America First Committee Wendell Wilkie Lend-Lease Nazi-Soviet Pact *Greer*

Atlantic Charter Tripartite Pact Pearl Harbor 12/7/41

* What was the U.S. trying to accomplish with the Cash-and-Carry policy?
* Summarize the arguments of those FOR/AGAINST increased U.S. involvement in the war.
* Why did the Japanese attack Pearl Harbor?